FAST WHEELING.

The Coaching Club's Return from Philadelphia.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE TRIP

One Hundred Miles in Eleven Hours and Forty-nine Minutes.

FACT WRATHER AND VARIABLE ROADS.

Gay and Exhilarating Scenes Along the Route.

THE GREETING IN NEW YORK

"Good morning." said Mr. Frederic Bronson, of the Coaching Club, looking at his watch. The Secretary and Treasurer was fresh, radiant and satisfied. Time, 5 A. M. yesterday; place, the office of the St. George Motel, Broad and Wainut streets, Philadelphia.

ais hand toward the open doors, through which came columns of fresh. invigorating sir. Then turning to the person in charge of the hotel, Mr. Bronson asked about certain orders given the night before, and then

gain wont up stairs.
"Breakfast," announced a servant at 5:20 A. M. ind three minutes afterward the twelve members of visiting coaching party sat down to that meal business of the day upon which the Tally He selected to return to New York had commenced. dentity each of the gentlemen enjoyee the trip, the pitality of the Philadelphians being repeatedly reced to in the warmest terms. At 5:45 A. M., fifteen ninutes before the fixed nour of departure, the coach ng luggage was pried up near the hotel entrance. All the members were gathered in the office, and "goodbys" were being said, when a young man I take a picture of the coach?" "No objection," responded the latter, "but don't detain us." Five minutes more and the Tally Ho, winding around the corner of Wallnut street, drew up in front of the St. George. Jersey dust and Pennsylvania mud had been washed from its canary panels, and the old sporting dash hung about the carriage. Quickly places were taken. Mr. Fairman Rogers, the Philadel-

phia member, on the bonch, with Mr. H. U. Fritsch in the box scat, then Colonel De Lancey, Mr. Perry Bolment, Mr. Frederic Bronson and Mr. Frederick Neilson on the first row. To their backs were Mr. F. B. lives, Mr. Theo. A. Havemeyer, Commodere Kane, N.Y.Y.C., and Mr. G. P. Weimore. On the roar seats were Mr. George R. Fearing, Mr. J. V. Parker and Fownes, the guard. It was within two ninutes of the starting hour. Broad street had sugefore were only five or six stalwart policemen, now swayed to and fro several hundred citizens. Many sarriages and several gentlemen and two or three on horseback also suddenly came upon the "Be quick" was the word sent to the photographer. He was quick, indeed, for in a few seconds he announced that he was through. "That's the fourth photo' of the trip:' said Mr. Belmont.

Then, with the smiling Fownes in his place and the lads at the heads of the leaders, Mr. Rogers shouled "Right!" and the Taily Ho went bounding away, nomeward bound. How the guard made the spacious street ring with the strains of the horn! How the men on the sidewalks whirled their bats and the ladies their handkerchiefs! The "goodby" was pleasant and hearty, the morning levely and the air pleatant and hearty, the moreing revery and the air life-giving. Steadily up Broad street, around the pub-tic buildings into Filters, and then again into Broad, the drag bounded over the stones. Behind it were the gentlemen and ladies on horseback seen at the St. George, with eight or ten carriages and the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Depart-ment in his official wagon. In that beauti-ial section of the city, early as was the venue, passed within eight minutes, forty or fifty workingmen and children were in one group. Hearty cheers came from this party and every bat on the faily Ho, excepting that of the coachmen, was minute or so later, was rattled by. Then Columbia avenue was passed and "The Old Bunch Bowl," the oldest house on Philadelphia's favorite driving road, was soon placed astern. Crowds of greater or less dimensions stood on every corner, and from several of the stately mansions flags were displayed.

THROUGH THE SUBURBS. Precisely at 6:25 Nicetown lane was turned into, Precisely at 6:25 Nicetown lane was turned into, where the carriages that accompanied the drag out of the city turned back, as did the party on horse-back. The lane was not found to be so muddy as had been anticipated from the rain of Sunday, and the team doing their duty, the time points were most eatisfactorily made. At 6:45 the Tally Ho left Nicetown lane and shot into Fower Mill lane, where the sir was tragrant with young apring blossoms. Swift by the handsome villas, gay with flowering shrubs and beautiful with trees in bloom, Franklord was entered at 6:50. Here the town was onto of doors. From the mills at its lower and to the upper limits, the greeting of the residents was of the heartiest character. Men stood on the midwalks, boys on tences and women on the stoops, all with one intent. The coaching party was greatly picased.

sil with one latent. The coaching party was greatly pleased.

"It's an old time send-off," said one. "Yes, and 'tis a pity the town isn't birger," echoed another.

ON THE BHISTOL PIES.

As the Bristol turnpike was turned into "Daddy" Campbell, one of the oldest living drivers of the once famous Union line of stages—New York to Philadelphia—stood is the street. Swinging a broom about his head, "Daddy" laughed immoderately, and his laughter became contegious, as the coaching party followed his example, and did not straighten their isces for an eighth of a mile. Cedar Hill Cemetery was reached at 6:58, and upon its green terrace several ladies in mourning were seen. They watched the drag until out of sight, in the doorways and on the lawns of the many pretty courty soats—all owned by Philadelphia merchants—there were both ladies and gondemen watting for the Taily Ho, and in many instances flags were gracefully hung upon the fences. Newhere was a ceson more pleasently welcomed. Noar inclineaburg, from the yard of a farinbouse, there rushed with the occupants half a duzen dogs out into the road. One curly haired pet inspected the drag rather too closely, and getting bewildered between the weelers' hools he was naily welcomes. After rushed with the occupants of a farminouse, there rushed with the occupants haif a dozen dogs out into the road. One curly haired pet inspected the drag rather too closely, and getting bewindered between the wheelers' heels he was knocked under the coach and had his back broken.

"Ki-yi' yiphed the pet. "Oh, my!" cried its mistress, and the last seen of the poor car by the coaching gentlemon was its being wrapped up in an aprox and carried toward the house. "The only accident of the journey," said semebody from the top of the drag.

Soon the Forrest Home for aged actors, standing almost hidden by a grove of stately trees, was passed and then the residents of Holmesburg were met in large numbers. Two minutes more and the Washington House was reached. It was the end of the first stage; the time, 7h. 20m. 39s. just 14m. 39s. sheed of the hour scheduled. "A capital beginning," cried all hands. Mr. Rogers had sent his bays along for some purpose.

stage; the time, Th. 20m. 30s., just 14m. 30s. sheed of the bour scheduled. "A capital beginning," cried sit hands. Mr. Rogers had sent his bays along for some purpose.

All was ready for the change. The borses were in their piaces, the traces hitused, and this time Mr. Fearing gathered up the reius and away the new team whirled toward Huimeville. General Wayne's Hotel, an old structure, was passed at 7:31 A. M., and filter minutes more were sufficient to reach the Rod Lion Ina. On and on the Taliy-He rolled through a gountry of handsome farms, thrifty dwellings and visits of groves and bills. At 7:31 Wells' Boarding School, with all the boys and girs aear the roadside, was shot past, the boys cheering and the girls clapping their hards. The road was smooth and the going excellent. Here the coachman mades slight error in his route, as instead of taking the Milford road, to the left of the school house, he continued up the Bristol pike. The missake was not discovered until too late to turn back, and though making the stage nearly two miles jurther than originally laid out, the beauty of the road compensated for the greater distance. Cornwell Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was pessed at 7:56, Edugatou at 8:03, and Gve minutes after Bridgewater was entered.

ALONG THE WINDING MERIAMENT.

Half a mile further the winding Neshaminy Creek was crossed, and from this point on its waters, made good, though serpentine, with now and then a long hill was most of the way arched with trees of enormous growth and great age. The coach in this stretch see the handsome drea age. The coach in this stretch see the handsome drea and fix uniformed members, and as they looked on with astonishment they shouted and gave it a nearty reception. Through the quant of village of Newport the greeting was very cheering. The coach was in sight of Huimeville at 3:31, and him minutes more of the pretty Neshemisy and a sweet breeze as of wild lowers and May buttercaps, the clinking pace brought the coach to the

end of the second homeward stage, the Worthington Hotel. Sharp 8:40, and five minutes ahead.

ground.

"Charming," responded Mr Havemeyer.

"Glad the mistake of roads was made," echoed three or four others. Meanwhile the crowd cheered. How country crowds will sometimes cheer! Pennsylvania air seems especially lavorable for country lungs, and the hulmwylle lungs did noble service in the way of receiving and souding the Tally Ho on its homeward mission.

seems sepecially lavorable for country lungs, and the Rulmeritle lungs did noble service in the way of receiving and sending the Taily Ho on its homeward mission.

"Tous far everything has worked magnideently," said Colonel Kane, with a morry twinkle in his eyes, "and if the balance of the way is as succeasful, it "libe grand, won"! it?"

MR. BRONSON WITH THE RISHONS.

All this time the shifting of the horses was being done, and Mr. Bronson's team of three Lays and a clesting was accomplished in the paimiest days of coaching in old England. The near leader was somewhat nervous in the midsi of the enthusiastic crowd, but the coachman shouted "Let them go," and with a jump on they went through a marrow passage between the botel stoop and a large free standing in the middle of the road—an ugly place for a coach and four, but nothing was touched, and, in fine spirits, Heimevilie's adieux were spoken, hais raised and a steep hill hard by arcended, on the way to the Deinware River and Trenton, in the land of Jersey. For a mile or so the drive was devoid of special excitement, but at the Middletown Grees Roads Hotel, as well as at two or three houses not far away, there were small rroups, who waved fage and cheered the travellers. Passing one farmhouse, its owner was in the road and a large family behind him. Buniting was all ever the whitewashed lone.

"Three cheers for the Tally Ho," cried the farmer, and there was the same lively response.

"Three more for Colonel Kano," he shouted once more, and, duting to the last, the farmer's wife and the oright-eyed girls and boys came neby to the roscus. The Talle Ho party will long remember this incident of the trip.

"At 5:38 A. M., a fingerboard on the roadside gave the miormation that Trenton was seven miles beyond, and Philadelphia twonty-one miles behind. The country being passed through, famous old Bucks country, is highly cultivated and everywhere are evidences of industry and wealth. Falsington was at head, and philadelphia, and the came to the Trenton, "Said one ges

Bronson dropped his roins in front of the Treuton House. "Jest 3m. 15s. shoad," said the timekeeper. The drag and teams were minutely inspected by the Treutonians.

ON TO PRINCETOR.

Mr. G. P. Wetmore's team were quickly in place, and the fourin of the return stages commenced at 9b. 53m. 35s. A. M. Up Warren street, across the Feeder bridge and into the New Brunswick turnpike were fully a thousand persons observing the coach. At 10b. 3m. A. H. East irenton was pissed through, the large pottery factories claiming much attention from the Tally Ho's party. The Lawrenceville turnpike was reached at 16b. 5m. A. M., and for miles beyond the country is beautiful. Quite large farms are on each side of the road, and so particular are the owners of every inch of their preperty, the sign, "Persons defacing this fence will be presecuted," may be seen strung along the pike at short miservais nearly to Princeton. When Hammill's school was passed in Lawrenceville fifty or more boys were on the roadside, with hat in hand, awaiting the coach. "Three queers for the Tally Ho!" cried the issuder, and the lads cheered very heartily. McDaniel's breeding farm was seen in the distance at 10:37 A. M., and six minutes later Raiph Hant's prefty villa was passed. Then Purser Guller's mansion, and at the foot of Stony Brockville ex-State Senator Brawsler's villa was about by. In the windows and on the porch of each were ladies waving their bandkerchiels. The Stockton property was given attention at 10:56 A. M., when Princefon was at hand. Though the students were at their recliations Stockton street contained many persons, and when the team of Mr. Wetmore stopped in front of the University Hotel there was a sufficient number of persons assombled to give the returning coaching party a merry welcome. The hotel was eigennily dressed with flags, and Mr. Niebuhr, the proprietor, stood on the side-walk to receive the gonilemen. Time, 10:59 A. M., elves minutes about 1 the coalege buildings. The venerable Doctor was called into the party at once

resentity they came back on a trot and serambind up into their seats. There were several hundred people congregated around the University Hotel, and they gave a hearty cheer as the proons let go the leaders' heads and the Taily Ho started on its trip to Frankin Fark. It was just 11:45 when Mr. Fritech seat his team ratting down the main street of Princeton. A couple of blocks below the hotel a very control of the course had placed an old had passed he exploited a heavy charge of powder that made a report like a cannon, and set Mr. Fritech's team on the run. Fortunately, however, he had them well in hand, and succeeds in bringing them down to a troi without any accident. A delegation from a bow's achool made a donation of several bouquets of which the coaching pair acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor. The Taily acknowledged their thanks in the useal mannor thanks in the trot of the seat on the coach horse as a distillation of the stage on the other side, while a cock horse was made at the lock of the seat of the leaders. This addition to the mannor thanks in the trot of th



a halt about a hundred yards from the railroad crossing as the Washington express dashed by, with the passengers waving their handkerchiefs out of the windows. After crosing the track the Taily lie passed through the village of Metuchin, over a six piece of road. A pretty little girl, with two large bouquets of lies in her hands, was waiting on the roadside, and the gallant Fownes jumped down and accepted the Boral offerings, which he handed to the gentlemen out the coach. After leaving Metuchin the road became poor, and in some places was as soft-

as butter, letting the whoels sink searry sp to the butter, letting at last on hard greand, ratified through the tolligate without stopping to partake of a lictical bewerage that had been prepared for they of a lictical bewerage that had been prepared for they of a lictical bewerage that had been prepared for they of a lictical bewerage that had been prepared for they of a lictical bewerage that had been prepared for they of a lictical bewerage that had been prepared for they of th

up a paved avenue the Tally Ho turued down drand street, followed by about wenty carriages, and at 5:11 made Montgomery street. The balance of the journey to the ferry was quickly disposed of, and at 5:14 P. M. the Tally Ho rolled on board the Desbrosses arreet boat. The coaching party dismounted and stretched their legs about the deck, courteously answering the coucliess queries that the curious by standers propounded. Just before the beat got into the dock they returned to their seats, Mr. Parker sitting next Colonel Kane, and Mezers. Belmont, Fritsch, Fairman Rogers and itives occupying the seat directly behind. The Tally Ho rolled out of the lerry house at 6:30 P. M., and heading down West street, followed Laight as lar as Canal, and thence to Broadway, which was reached at 5:36 P. M. All the way up Broadway the fronts of the stores were lined with people and hats were doffed and handscrohiels waved. The people in the stages put their heads out of the windows and everybody that could took a look at the Taily Ho. Watches were taken out and consulted by faces that expressed decided astonishment at the wonderful time that had been made. Crossing Fourteenth street at 5:45 P. M., Colonel Kane dashed along to Sixteenth street and then turned into Fifth avenue. The members of the Union Club mustered in force at the windows and on the sidewalk and gave them a very hearty reception.

There was a tremendous crowd all around the Brunswick Hotel and the carriages growded the streets for a couple of blocks each way. The porch over the main entrance was tastefully draped and hong with flags, and formed quite an elegant private box, from which the lany friends of the Coaching Clinu were afforded an excelient view of the arrival of the coach. Colonel Kane rattled up in front of the hotel at precisely 5:49, just eleven minutes ahead of time. There was such a terrific crush on the sidewalk that the police had to open a lane to afford the Taily Ho's passengers admission to the hotel. A couple of minutes after the arrival Mr.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL O. E. AUSTIN. Colonel Oscar E. Austin, late proprietor of the Weester House, Danbury, Conn., died of dropsy at the residence of his brother, in Boston, on May 4. Colonel Austin was a native of Vermont. He was born at the west village of Brattleboro, on February 27, 1828, and died in his fity-first year. He entered mercantile hie when quite young in connection with the firm of Cune, Brackett & Cu, in Brattleboro. He married the daughter of Aca Boyden, of Guilford, and, in connection with his brother-in-law, formed the firm of Austin & Boyden. After a lapse of several years, and at the close of the war, he went South to reside. He peated at Pilotka, Fla., and undertook the management of the Putnam House, a popular winter resort. As a Union man his views and soutiments were well defined, but he was not radical. At this time sectional feeling ran high, and be was more than once publicly threatened with personal violence. He was finally persuaded to become a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected to represent the Putche Legislature, and was elected to represent the Putche duties of his office, and worked realously to promote the interests of his constituents as well as of the State at large. At the close of his term he was appointed by Governor Harrison Reed Commissioner of Emigration for the State of Florida, and had his office in this city. He leaves a wife, but no children. His funeral will take place in Brattleboro to-day.

John G. Devoe, the proprietor of the Exchange Rotel, Binghamton, N. Y., died in that city yesterday morning, aged forty-two years.

REV. J. T. MATTISON, D. D. Rev. J. T. Mattison, D. D., died at Cortland, N. Y., on Sunday night. He received his doctor's degree from Madison University in 1858.

John M. Cable, one of the oldest revenue officers in the United States, and eighty years a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died in that city yesterday. WASHINGTON.

The Threatened Outbreak of the Communists.

AN EMERGENCY PROVIDED FOR.

Evidences of Returning Prosperity to the Nation.

PACKARD NOMINATED TO OFFICE.

Florida : Electoral Frauds To Be Incidentally Investigated.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1878.

THE COMMUNISTS AND THE NATIONALS -ANY OUTEREAK OF THE FORMER PROVIDED FOR

The movements of the people who call themselves Communists in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and San Francisco attract attention here, but it is not yet be lieved that the Communists alone are strong enough alliances nor understanding with the secret political organizations in the West, the Nationals, as would lead these to co-operate with them. The Nationals are largely composed of farmers and other people to join hands with those whose aim is, as they say in the West, "a great divide."

There is an impression in official circles that the Communists have set the month of June for such a organization, having the most desperate chiefs, is likely to lead off. There is no doubt that a good many sensible people in Western cities think there is cause for grave apprebonsions, but the law-abiding citizens that, while the government may be called on to help to suppress riots, the people will be better prepared for resistance than last year, and will perhaps in some of the Western cities be found ready to take matters in their own hands, and teach the lawless classes such a lesson as they learned in San Francisco and as was not forgetten for a long time. OUR EXPORTS IN EXCESS OF IMPORTS - EVI-

DENCES OF THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY AND OF BETURNING PROSPERITY-NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL MARKETS FOR OUR PROD-

past year exceed our imports in value by over \$200,000,000 calls attention to the other last that the country is suffering, not from poverty, but from a plethora of everything really valuable, combined with a lack of markets for the disposal of the surplus. A nation which has more factories, more machinery, more skilled laborers, more railroads, more agricul-tural produce, more land in cultivation, more animals to work it and more labor-saving contrivances than it ever had before, and more in proportion to popula-tion also than it ever had, cannot be called poor. Of-ficial figures show that the increase has been greater in the seven years since 1570 than in the ten years between 1860 and 1870, which everybody cites as years have 30,000,000 scres more under the plough in 1877 than in 1870. The following table shows the number

OI STIMBLE AND STRONGS OF 18	rat produces	in Tota and
1877:-		
	1870.	1877.
Number of horses	7,145,370	10,329,700
Number of mules	1,125,418	1,687,500
Number of much cows	8,935,382	11,300,100
Number of oxen and dattie.	14,885,276	19,223,300
Number of sheep	28,477,951	85,740,500
Number of swinds	25,134,569	32, 262, 500
Busnels of whoat	235,884,700	360,000,000
Bushels of corn	,004, 255, 000	1,340,000,000
Bushels of oats	247, 277, 400	405, 200, 000
Bushels of barley	26 295,400	35,600,000
Bushels of rye	15,473,600	22,100,000
Pounds of tobacco	250,628,000	480,000,000
Bushels of buckwheat	9,841,500	10,500,000
Tons of bay	24,525,000	31,500,000
Cotton in 1877 the largest	crop since 18	100.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, who some days ago brought out these figures in a speech on the Bankthe laborers in the country are farmers, and are busy in the field and not howling about the condition of the country;" and he added, very sensibly:—"It is true there are individuals in distress. Always in the history of all countries there are sucreased failures upon a falling market. We have had in this country within thirty years three periods of the inflation and decline of prices presenting similar phonomena and financial results—a rise in prices until 1837, a fall until 1861, again a rise from 1861 to 1865, and from the latter year until 1809 a decline. Again an advance up to 1872 and down again to the present period. When there was an advance in prices men thought they were making money. If they held their property during all the period from the rise to the fall they when they started; but if during that period they dis posed of their property at the high prices they gained of course by the advance. The purchaser must by the decline lose all that the seller has made, and his investment may and often does involve him in liabilities that the property itself will not suffice to dis-charge. Loss and faliures are the mevitable result of a falling market, and they will be the heavier and more frequent when the inflation of prices above the usual rates has been the greatest. The country is in ulative, unbealthy and fictitious prices of 1872 to real values and prices such as ruled prior to 1860. It is the necessary and unavoid tele road to a sound business prosperity, and failures must attend speculative purchases and visionary schemes, and even well planned enterprises and investments be rendered prof

thes by a decline in prices
The Hanath's letters on the condition of New England manufactures attract the attention of thoughtful men here, as showing that in the midst of distress the country is really returning to a sound prosperity. But one thought is frequently expressed here, that the country has, ever since 1862, been encouraging, subsisting and fostering by immense grants the means for internal transport and exchange of products, and has in the same time by extremely high tariffs ciscouraged foreign commerce. It has done every-thing that could be done by the most lavish expenditures to expedite and cheapen the transport of surplus products to the scaboard, and there it has left them. Foreign commerce, so the from being encouraged or festered, has been persistently crushed for filteen long years, and the premium offered by the government in subsidies and land grants for perfecting the machinery of interior transport and exchange has drawn capital and enter-prise constantly away from foreign frade, so that our consule complain everywhere that Amerigotten even how to adapt themselves markets; the old race of foreign merchants who did so much by their capital and enterprise for the commerce and industry of the country has either died out or been driven to other pursuit by high tariffs impeding the exchange of our surplus products abroad and by the contempt with which Congress has for so many years treated all their pleas and representations. Our foreign ommerce has consequently to be recreated; the country now suffers for its long neglect of this vitally important branch of industry; it suffers because it has so long pursued a Chinese policy, and wages are tow and great bodies of men are unemployed here in the midst of the greatest abundance for the same reason that wages are low and people starve in Chinabecause we have discouraged and crushed foreign commerce and put a legal Chinese wall about the country.

THE TOBACCO AND INCOME TAX. Mr. Tucker tried to-day to pass his bill reducing the tax on tebacco and imposing an income tax and failed, the Rouse relasing to suspend the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote. The vote as recorded stood 120 to 115, and those not voting would have made the wote an actual majority against the bill. The friends

of the bill acknowledge this evening that they connot

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1878. THE PLORIDA E ECTORAL PRAUDS.

The impression is now general among loading mem-bers of the House that the proposition to investigate the electoral dispute will be merged into the contest between Messrs. Finley and Bisbee for the seat in Congress held by the latter as the representative from the Second Florida district. This district embraces Archer precinct and Baker county, where the principal frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated, and the further elucidation of the matter in dispute between the contestants will enable the Committee on Elecsions of McLin and Dennia.

THE SOUTH CAPOLINA CONTESTED ELECTIONS It is understood that the House Commistee on Elections will report in favor of declaring vacant the seats of Congressmen Rainey and Smalls, colored members from South Carolina. The ground for this is intimidation and alleged military interference during the election in 1876. This report will bring up the South Carolina election troubles and frauls, the object appearing to be to contribute as much ammuni-tion as possible to the coming political campaign. of letters written by Secretary Sherman and Minister Noyes at the time of the counting of the South C relina vote, counselling the Returning Board to "do their duty in the emergency."

PACKARD NOMINATED CONSUL TO LIVERPOOL-RECALL OF GENERAL TORBERT FROM PARIS-A SURPRISE TO THE SENATE.

Last week the House Committee on Expenditures of the State Department took testimony as to charges of irregularity in the conduct of Consul General For-bert at Paris. The attention of the State De-partment having been called to the same mat-ter through the individual complaints of persons who thought themselves aggreed it was thought

to remove Mr. Torbers, and to-day a genuine surprise was given the Senato by nominations transferring ex-Governor Pairchild from Liverpool to Paris, and appointing ex-Governor S. B. Packard, of Louislana, to pointing ex-Governor S. B. Packard, of Louisians, to be Consul General at Liverpool. The appointment of Governor Packard to so important an office could not be explained, unless as showing a desire on the part of the administration to get him out of the country. His irrends say that he will not accept, and the belief here is that he will not, as his personal and business unterests are in Louisiaus, and he does not wish to heave them for any position in the gift of the government. Mr. Packard is now on a visit to his former home in Maine. AMENDMENTS TO THE HOUSE BULES AND

THEIR EFFECT. The House Committee on Rules will to-morrow re-

port several important amendments to present rulesnamely, one by Mr. Sayler, providing that all bills releasing indebtodness to the government shall be first considered in the Committee of the Whole House, and, second, an addendum so rule 112, providing that Senate bills, and amendments of the Senate to House bills, where not germane to said House bills, appropriating money, land or property of the United States, shall be first considered in the Committee of the Whole liouse.

The effect of this will be to increase the busi-

of the Whole House, and also increase the business on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole House, and also increase the chances of the passage of some such measure as proposed by Mr. Potter for the adjudication of private claims and the rearrangement of the rules pertaining to the Committee of the Whole House with respect to public bills. Mr. Garfield will report from the same committee two propositions placing the Committee of Ways and Means on the same footing with the Committee on Appropriations. At present any of the appropriation bills may be made a special order by a majority vote, and the amendment proposed, if adopted, will enable the Committee of Ways and Means to dispose of several bills reported or ready to be reported, even if Congress should adjourn by the middle of June.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING. The commission on the matter of a National Library Building will, it is understood, agree to recommend site at the western front of Judiciary square,

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1878. LIABILITIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JUDGE WHITTAKER, OF LOUISIANA -- COMMUNICATION

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE. The President sent to the Senate to day comp cations from the Attorney General and the Secretary of April 16, which called for information in regard to the liabilities of W. R. Whittaker arising under his administration of the offices of United States Assistant Treasurer and Collector of Internal Rovenue at Now Orleans, and as to the measures taken by the government to enforce them. Secretary Sherman states that a suit for \$11,182 is now pending against Whittaker on his account as Collector of Internal Revenue from December, 1863, to April, 1865. It is also stated that while Whittaker was in office as Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, between October 15, 1866, and May 10, 1869, a deficit of \$1,076,797 occurred, which was subsecquently reduced to \$680,891. The deficit according to Whittaker's statement, arose from his accepting from his predecessor, Assistant Treasurer May, about \$500,000 of certificates of the First National Bank of New Orleans, and counting them as a number of certified checks of May, then President of the bank, converted them into sundry notes and bills of exchange, which were counted as cash at the time the deficit was discovered. Suit for the re-United States Circuit Court in 1868, and upon its trial in 1872 a judgment was rendered in layer of the deendant, Mr. William Grant, the special counsel employed by the government in this case, reporting that the jury probably based their finding upon the act of settlement between the late Assistant Treasurer May and the United States, whereby the debt due to the government was discharged by an assignment of all May's property. There was, he alleges, no error in vertice and no bill of exceptions asked for. He sho states that all the defendants were insolvent.

Attorney General Dovens reports concerning the criminal indictments against Whittaker that they were three in number, and that the first charged an embezziement of \$1,058,421, and when tried resulted whitenker's acquittal, Special United States Attorney Grant wrote to the Attorney General in April, 1877, stating that the remaining indictments were for the same offence as to particular sums of money, apparently a portion of the larger amount for the embezziement of which Whittaker had been tried and acquitted and that in his (Grant's) opinion it was not advisable or proper to try them. He therefore asked that authority be given him to dismiss them. Attorney General Devens in reply directed him to consult with the United States District Attorney, Mr. Lacey, and left it to their joint discretion to enter a notice pros if they agreed such course was advisable. The orders to dismiss these indictments were soon afterward entered, and the Atterney General, in conclusion, says be has no reason to doubt that the two officers (Mesers, Lucey and Grant) exercised their discretion wisely.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTY FONDS. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the fifty-seventh call for the redemption of five-twenty tonds of 1865—consols of 1865. The call is for \$5,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 are coupen and \$2,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury Department on and after the 6th day of August next, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are descriptions of bonds:-

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely:—
\$00—No. 53,001 to No. 56,000, both inclusive.
\$100—No. 90,001 to No. 95,000, both inclusive.
\$100—No. 63,001 to No. 65,000, both inclusive.
\$1,000—No. 61,001 to No. 60,000, both inclusive.
Total coupon bonds, \$3,000,000.
Registered bonds, "Tedeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870," an follows.

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\$50—No. 1,901 to No. 1,950, both inclusive.
\$100—No. 15,201 to No. 15,700, both inclusive.
\$500—No. 9,201 to No. 9,350, both inclusive.
\$1,000—No. 9,201 to No. 9,350, both inclusive.
\$5,000—No. 8,301 to No. 8,450, both inclusive.
\$10,000—No. 15,508 to 15,750, both inclusive.
Total registered bonds, \$2,000,000.
Aggregate, \$5,000,000,